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N. E. FARMER.

EIGHTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

(Continued.)

Subject—*Fruit and Fruit Trees.*

Mr Dodge, of Essex, said he knew of no subject more interesting than fruit trees. It is but about five years since he entered upon their cultivation, and he must say that he had derived much pleasure from the business. He thought the cultivation of fruit opened a large field for our farmers, and that all should be induced to enter it for the profit and pleasure it would afford. It had been said that the railroads were using up the farmers, and he believed it was in part true, and for that very reason it was necessary that they should enter upon some new branch of business. Nothing presented itself with so much promise as the cultivation of good fruit. The market could not be glutted with it. He thought the farmers were greatly indebted to the gentlemen connected with the Mass. Horticultural Society, for their zeal in introducing so many valuable fruits from the old countries, as well as for the great interest they have manifested in collecting our fine native varieties, and in cultivating, testing and comparing them. He had been engaged in raising a nursery; had sowed apple pomace in the fall. This is objected to by some, as the pomace contains malic acid, which is prejudicial to the growth of the tree, but by manuring with ashes, this difficulty is obviated. The trees will make a vigorous growth the first year, but will not be fit to bud until the second. Peach stones may be planted in the spring, and budded in September following. He considered it much better to bud trees while they were young, than to graft when they were older. Budding is much more simple than grafting, and the trees bear fruit equally well, although he had been often asked whether this was the case. Budding is on the same principle as grafting, excepting it is done with a single eye, instead of a number of eyes, and it was an absurd idea to suppose there could be any difference. Buds should be fully ripe before inserted, and he never takes out the wood, as is generally recommended. This is called the American system, and succeeds well in our climate. In raising the bark to insert the bud, great care should be taken not to injure the inner bark: the operation should be performed very delicately. In tying round the matting, every part of the slit should be covered, and bound so tight as to exclude all air from the wound. To succeed well in budding, it was necessary to pay attention to little things. To learn the art of budding, a person had better witness the operation, in preference to consulting books. Practice, not theory was wanted.

He had raised fine Pear stocks three years since, from seed sown in the pomace in the fall: they came up well and made vigorous growth. In the fall he was advised to take them up and put them in his cellar, as it was said the winter would destroy them, but he let them stand, and none died. His soil is a light sandy one, and not retentive of moisture, and therefore not inclined to heave.

Mr D. thought trees taken from a nursery where they were much crowded and forced, would not do well. Trees thus unnaturally forced have a great flow of sap, which enlarges the sap vessels; and when planted into a poorer soil, there is not sap enough to fill them: they consequently shrivel and the tree dies. In transplanting, it is important to preserve the small fibres or spongioles. The tree should be removed before the buds begin to start, and should not be set deep. Whether spring or fall is the best time, he knew not; but had succeeded well in transplanting in the spring. He was opposed to staking trees. He thought the stones in an orchard had better remain there. He knew an orchard which was never broken up, and in very rocky ground, yet it was a very fruitful one. The question was often asked, whether the quality of the stock affected the fruit of the bud or graft. He thought it did not. There might be some difference in the quality of the same variety of fruit, owing to different soils and exposures; but he said the sap from the stock did not go directly to the fruit, but ascended to the leaves which were from the bud or graft, and it was in the leaf the sap was elaborated into the juices that form fruit, and this gives its peculiar character.

Mr Cole described the manner in which he raised trees from seed. There were some who thought it necessary to expose the seed to the action of frost, and therefore sowed it in the fall: but this was not correct. On sowing a lot of apple seed in the fall, he saved a parcel of seed for experiment. He divided it into two equal parts. He wet one lot in the winter, put it into sand, and buried it in the cellar, where it was not exposed to frost. Next spring, planted it and the other lot dry in adjacent rows. Those that were kept moist grew; the others did not. The next year, he obtained 22 quarts of apple seed after the ground was frozen. In the winter wet it and put it in sand, and set one-half out of doors to freeze; the other half were put in the cellar and did not freeze. The next spring being wet and backward, the seeds all began to sprout about alike, and some of the sprouts were an inch in length before the ground was ready to plant them in. He had come to the conclusion that it was necessary to keep the seeds moist, but not to freeze them.

In planting peach trees, he thought it necessary to get the stones from fruit raised among us, rather than from that which came from the South, as he imagined the trees would be hardier. He said the stones should be buried a foot below the surface in the fall, to keep them from mice; in the spring, take them up and crack them, and plant as we should corn.

Transplanting may be done in the spring or fall, if it be done well. The objection to fall transplanting arises from its being done too late. The proper time is from the 20th of Sept. to the 10th of Oct. The earth then gets well settled round the roots, and the trees will grow well the next season.

Mr Gardner, of Seekonk, said there were different opinions—some recommended setting trees in the fall, others in the spring—some were for plowing an orchard, and others to let it remain in grass. He had an orchard of 4 or 5 acres, set out in the fall, and only two or three trees died. It flourished well without plowing, but in consequence of what he heard in the agricultural meetings last winter, in favor of plowing, he had plowed it, and if what had been said by some of the gentlemen this evening be correct, he had done wrong. He had another orchard of 4 or 5 acres, which had not been plowed for 15 or 20 years, and he got from it successive crops of grass and a large amount of excellent fruit. Some of his neighbors plow their orchards and let their swine run among their trees, but he thought they did not succeed so well.

From the American Agriculturist.

WORN-OUT LANDS.

I find Massachusetts is full of worn-out land—large farms, not a tittle of which are cultivated as they ought to be. These frequently have large houses on them, many of which have cost more than the farms would sell for. The sons of their owners, instead of staying at home and educating themselves for cultivating these lands in an improved manner, in many instances emigrate south and west in quest of a fortune, which, after years of hard struggling and suffering they but seldom obtain; or they turn merchants and soon fail, or take to a starving profession, already too full and overflowing; leaving their father, after draining every cent they can from him for a college education or an outfit, to carry on the farm as he best may in his old age. Thus situated, he cannot afford to hire laborers to assist him, and he has no heart to make improvements himself; he therefore goes on in the old routine, and makes what he can. I find such a course as this one of the greatest bars to improvement in my native State.

Many of the farmers now are alarmed at the facilities which the western railroad offers for bringing western produce to Boston; but I think these fears are without cause, for they can turn their attention in Massachusetts to raising fruits, vegetables, and such articles as can never be transported any great distance at a profit. Besides, the manufacturing villages, since the revival of business, are affording good markets to every thing raised in their vicinity; and by means of the railroads, the farmers can transport many things to Boston and other markets, and sell at a fair profit, which they could not do before; and then they make their purchases there, which saves them from 10 to 20 per cent.; so that upon the whole, I think the railroads in a few years, from the facilities they offer, will even be found beneficial to the farmers.

A Traveller.

Young apple, peach, plum, apricot, pear, cherry, and indeed all kinds of trees and shrubs, whether fruit or ornamental, may be set out as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

NINTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE—March 5.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, jr. in the chair. Subject, "Fruit Trees," continued from last week.

Mr Allen, of Pembroke, said he came to the last meeting with raised expectations, and he was not disappointed. Situated as he was in the interior of the country, his experience was limited on the subject. He considered the transplanting of trees a work requiring much care. In taking them from the ground, it was important that the roots should not be wounded, and all the small fibres should be preserved. In planting, they should be set the same depth they were before removal. The preparation of the soil for an orchard, was a work of great importance. The subsoil plow was no doubt an excellent instrument for this purpose, but at present it was not likely to come into general use. He should recommend that holes for the trees be dug 6 or 8 feet square, and from 2 to 3 feet deep, and filled up to within one foot of the surface with stones, tanners' waste, or some other substance which would be a long time in dissolving. Fresh soil from the forest should then be procured to fill up the hole: there was something in this congenial for the growth of the tree, and nothing could be better. In regard to plowing orchards, there were various opinions; but he thought Mr Gray's mode described at the last meeting, as effectual as any: viz. to break up the ground around each tree to the distance of a number of feet. Budded and grafted trees were necessary for the early enjoyment of the fruit; but they were short-lived, and the fruit not quite so perfect as from trees raised from seed. He would not discourage grafting, but would suggest to young farmers whether it would not be well to nurture and plant seedling orchards, so as to secure better fruit than that which is enjoyed by the present generation.

One difficulty which he had experienced in raising young trees, was, they made wood too fast for the extension of the bark, which cracks and assumes an unhealthy and rough appearance. To prevent this, some take a knife and make a slit longitudinally, but to him this appeared an unnatural and rash measure: if milder means could be used, he should like to be informed, and should be glad to have the opinion of the meeting upon the subject.

Mr Stone, of Beverly, remarked that ever since our great progenitor in the garden of Eden said, "the woman gave me and I did eat," the subject under discussion has been an interesting one. To him (Mr S.) there were two causes which made it peculiarly so—a natural appetite, in the first place; and in the second place, on recovering from a fever, a few years since, fruit had been recommended to him by his physician, with permission to indulge in it freely, and he derived great benefit from its use. He always enjoys better health when there is abundance of fruit, than he does when it is scarce.

It had been to him a matter of surprise to witness the indifference manifested by many of the farmers in the interior of the Commonwealth, on the subject of fruit, while in other respects their farms were well managed. He asked an acquaintance, somewhat advanced in life, why he did not plant more fruit trees? The answer was, he had enough to answer his purposes, and the young folks must do as he had done, and look out for themselves. Mr S. said he considered this to be a false principle—an immorality: it was a violation of the golden rule: it was not "doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us." If our predecessors had transmitted enjoyments to us, we should do the same to those who are to come after us. Not only those who were engaged largely in farming, were neglectful in this respect, but, what was more surprising, those who possess small lots of land, were too prone to follow the example of the farmer. Every one who has a small plot, can plant a few trees, and in a short time he may eat the fruit of his own labor. Mr Stone said he had derived great pleasure and benefit in filling up a small lot with trees—and in their cultivation and in watching their growth, his thoughts were often lifted up, and he was led to consider the Author of all growth.

In regard to the varieties of fruit most advisable to cultivate, farmers must be governed by circumstances. The most important was the apple, and those residing at a distance from market, should cultivate the winter fruit; while those living near, might find it more profitable to cultivate such fruit as was from time to time maturing through the season.

In New England he thought the quality of the apple was as good as it was in any part of the country, although it might not grow to so large a size as it does at the West.

He thought the pear might be cultivated with much profit, as it could be brought into bearing early—[when budded on the quince stock.—Ed.] He recommended the Pound pear as being very saleable, commanding a high price, and the tree very hardy. He knows a tree of this kind from which the owner realized the interest on 150 to 200 dollars yearly, without trouble.

He was inclined to think the Peach could be raised to profit in favorable aspects, where it was protected by buildings, &c., but not in orchards. A neighbor of his has a tree in his garden, no larger than his wrist, which was trained to a trellis, from which he had realized $12 from what he sold in one year.

As to Cherries, they were so well known that little need be said about them: he thought it was desirable that some means should be adopted by which they might be brought into market for a considerable time in their season. He thought there was no difficulty in retarding the ripening by extending an awning over the tree to keep them from the sun.

He spoke of the difficulty of raising plums, on account of the depredations of the Curculio; remarked upon the habits of this insect, and of the mode of destroying by shaking them off in the morning upon sheets. He alluded to the dismal appearance of trees when eaten by the canker worm, and of the little success in destroying them by the usual applications. He thought there was a partial remedy, at least, for this affliction, if farmers would only combine together and prevent the destruction of birds. It was a well established fact that canker worms and other insects had increased in those districts where this murderous practice had been indulged in. It was an objection made by some, that birds destroyed the cherries, and it was necessary to kill them; but it would be better to let the birds have all the fruit, rather than to shoot them. But this was not necessary: the birds would not take it all: farmers should plant a few trees for their special use: he had done so, and thought the pleasure derived from the notes of the songsters, a fair equivalent for the fruit.

(Concluded on editorial page.)

For the N. E. Farmer.

IMPORTANCE OF WARMING AND PULVERIZING THE SOIL.

Joseph Breck, Esq.—Dear Sir—As seed time is fast approaching, allow me, through the medium of the New England Farmer, to call the attention of our farmers and gardening friends, to the great importance of having the ground well prepared before any seed is sown, or plants, shrubs or trees transplanted. The attention of all has so ably and repeatedly been called of late, by writers in all the agricultural papers, to the importance of manuring well, I shall pass that over, and proceed to what I conceive to be the next important point—preparation; viz. to have the ground *well, often,* and *deeply stirred,*—not only to pulverize it, but to *warm* it I believe for want of proper attention to this, many failures occur in raising good crops of Indian corn,* Lima and Seba beans, squashes and melons, as well as various other vegetables and fruits, for which the season with us is quite short enough, at the longest, to bring to maturity. Few at this busy season, stop to think how important it is the ground should be well warmed before the seed is sown, or roots of plants, bushes, or fruit trees, are put into it.

I am not agoing to propose hot-beds, or coal fires under ground to heat it, but simply to take advantage of nature's furnace, the sun. My ground is mostly low—all a clay loam, resting on a subsoil of stiff clay. To be sure, I have pretty thoroughly drained that part of it I cultivate as a garden: still, being low, it is moist, and naturally late to vegetate in spring. I am able, in a great measure, to overcome the natural lateness of the soil, and bring forward my vegetables, mature my melons, strawberries, raspberries, &c., nearly as early as my friends, in their gardens at Dorchester, Roxbury, and other places in the vicinity of Boston, although the season with them is at least a week (we generally consider it ten days) earlier than at Salem and vicinity.

My practice is to plow, spade, (or whatever other method I use to stir the soil,) *always when the sun shines clear;* and, if possible, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. By this means, the surface earth, now well warmed by the sun, is turned under, warming the earth yet lower down, by coming in contact with it. I repeat this plowing or spading two or three times, and in *every case* on warm, sunny days, and find the seed planted a week or ten days later on land thus prepared, than on ground having had but one plowing or spading, will mature their vegetables or fruits much earlier, and of superior size, always allowing the same manuring and after attention to both.

All seeds with dry husky coatings, beets, &c., (I soak peas, beans, corn, &c.,) should have boiling

*A compost of equal parts hen manure and unleached wood ashes, applied in the quantity of (say) half a pint to each hill of corn, on a moist day, immediately after hoeing, produces a wonderful effect.

water turned on them, *immediately* adding cold water, until the hand can remain in it without inconvenience: let it soak twelve hours; then put the seed in a basket to drain; hang the basket up; let it remain a week; if not planted then, it will be necessary to turn it into another basket, that the top seed, now getting dry, should be at the bottom. They may be kept this way some weeks without injury, if the weather is cool: when they begin to sprout, they should be planted.

For squashes, melons, Lima and Seba beans, &c., I usually prepare a compost the autumn previous, consisting of vault manure, sandy loam, or sand from the sea-shore, from beds of ditches, ponds, or scrapings of roadside; to this I add old stable manure, without stint: in spring, add pigeon dung and unleached wood ashes, sufficient of each to average a quart of the former and two quarts of the latter to each hill. About the middle of May, I prepare a hole four feet at least in diameter and 18 inches to two feet deep; into this I put my compost, on a hot, sunny day, mixing equal quantities of the soil taken from the hole, if suitable, if not, I add the necessary quantity of sand, or sandy loam, placing on top about four inches of rich soil, to plant the seed in. The compost should be shovelled over two or three times in a warm sun, before mixing in the hole. Six to eight feet apart for melons and pole beans, and 10 to 15 feet for squashes, are suitable distances. A good number of seeds should be planted in each hill, that the sickly plants may be pulled up, leaving not more than two healthy plants of melons and squashes in each hill, after they begin to run. Unless the season is unusually forward, the last week in May is quite early enough to plant squashes, melons, Lima or Seba beans, &c.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JOSIAH LOVETT, 2d.

Beverly, March 3, 1844.

☞The specimens of beautiful melons and garden vegetables of all kinds, exhibited by Mr Lovett at the Horticultural rooms the last season, is a sufficient proof (to those who saw them,) of the importance and value of his mode of thoroughly preparing and warming his land before planting seed. —Ed.

REMEDIES FOR DISEASES OF SHEEP.

Cure for Hoven.—Take 1-4 lb. of lard, 1 pint of milk; boil both down to a pint, mixing them well together. Give half of this immediately at blood heat, and the remainder soon after.

Another.—Give 1 gill of urine, with as much salt as it will dissolve.

Hoven arises from eating an excess of wet clover. This should be avoided by keeping the animals from clover fields which are drenched with rain or heavy dews, especially when particularly hungry.

Cure for Scab.—To 1 lb. tobacco, add 12 qts. of ley from wood-ashes, of suitable strength for washing, and 4 qts. of urine. To this mixture add a second, of 1 gill high wine, 1-4 oz. camphor, 1-4 oz. Spanish brown, and 1-2 gill spirits of turpentine. The application to be made to the sore, and it has never been known to fail.

Cure for Foot Rot.—Pare the foot well and scrape it thoroughly; then add to a wine-glass full of spirits of antimony, a piece of blue vitriol the size of a walnut dissolved in a little urine; rub this well on with a stick. If a sheep is very bad, and the foot festering or gangrenous, take the yolk of two eggs, mix with one or two oz. gum turpentine, and stir them till they make a salve. Put on the salve after you have applied the first prescription, and tie it on with a rag or piece of leather.

The last resort for foot-rot is butter of antimony, and a few minutes after, apply white lead freely.

Cure for Withers Coming Down.—Wash them with milk and water before returning them—or or boil 2 qts. milk with a good deal of lard, and wash them often while putting up.

To Make a Sheep own a Lamb.—Milk all over the lamb and under its tail, and rub it on well; then tie up the ewe head and body.

Another.—Rub the liver and light and contents of the stomach of the dead lamb over the new lamb, and put the skin of the dead lamb to the adopted one.

Cure for Stretches.—Sheep sometimes stretch out their noses on the ground and around by their side, as if in severe pain. This is frequently occasioned by an involution of a part of the intestine within another, called, when occurring in the human subject, *intersusceptio.* Immediate relief is afforded when this last is the cause, by lifting up the animal by the hind legs, and shaking it a few times, when the pain disappears.

All the above are furnished us by a friend who has long been practically engaged in rearing sheep. —*Amer. Agricult.*

SUBSOIL PLOWING.

We are highly gratified to observe an increased attention to subsoil plowing, for we consider, if it could be generally introduced among us, it would be found one of the greatest agricultural improvements of the age.

Five years ago, we had a piece of land containing 2 1-4 acres of a hard clay soil, which, with the best management we could bestow upon it, yielded less than 150 bushels of potatoes to the acre, while parsnips, carrots, or any long roots, it would scarcely grow. We had just heard of Mr Smith's subsoil plow in Scotland, and determined upon an experiment. We had no plow of this description, nor could we then obtain one; we accordingly took the mould-board off from a large, strong road plow, and used the point of the share alone for subsoiling. We plowed the land in the fall of the year, by taking a common plow and one yoke of cattle, and turning over a surface furrow six inches deep. We then followed directly after this in the same furrow, with three yoke of cattle attached to the road plow, stirring the soil eight inches deeper, making fourteen in all. This we then bountifully limed, and the next spring as bountifully manured and planted it with roots, and the following autumn obtained over 1100 bushels of sugar-beet to the acre from it, and other crops in proportion.—*Ibid.*

Best Cow in the Country.—C. P. Holcomb, Esq., of New Castle, Delaware, has a Devon cow, called "Lady," which produced 19 lbs. of butter in a single week, last year, and averaged 14 lbs. 9 oz. for 12 weeks. "Lady" was awarded the first premium at the Show of the Newcastle Agricultural Society. The account of her yield of milk and butter, was kept with great exactness by the dairywoman.

"THE COMMON SCHOOL JOURNAL."

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

Sir—As the farmers of our Commonwealth are as much interested as any other class of the people in the great cause of education, and its most efficient promoter—our Common Schools—and as they have the power in their own hands to aid this cause by legislative enactments, if so disposed,—I beg leave through your columns to recommend to their favor the proposition introduced into the present Legislature, to furnish each school district in the State a copy of the "*Common School Journal*"—a semi-monthly publication, devoted to the cause of education. Its aim is to improve the teachers of our Common Schools, *as teachers*, and to promote the welfare of the youth of the Commonwealth, in all respects depending on knowledge. Its editor, Hon. Horace Mann, the talented and efficient Secretary of the Board of Education—(than whom no man in the whole country is better qualified to conduct such a work)—is so generally known and his abilities so generally acknowledged, that it is totally unnecessary for me to attempt a panegyric on his merits as an advocate of the interests of our Common Schools, and the cause of general education. Suffice it to say, the "Journal" is most ably conducted—filled with facts and suggestions of momentous interest to both the teachers and the taught,—and better calculated than any other educational periodical in New England, to diminish ignorance and its attendant evils, and to promote the welfare of our youth. With such high claims to popular favor, this valuable publication should have an extensive circulation; but it is understood this is not the case; and in order to have its beneficial influence more widely diffused, and bring it to bear where it can effect the most good, the proposition above referred to has been introduced.

Farmers who have a voice in the Legislature, give it your support, and it will be successful. The propriety of the measure is unquestionable: New York has adopted one precisely similar;—and as to the cost—the dollars and cents involved—what a trivial matter is this, weighed against the interests of your children. Scout the idea that the measure would be more expensive than useful: it would not be. Your sons may derive benefit from this work which it is proposed to bring to their free access, of a value that dollars and cents are inadequate to express. Let the project, then, not fail for want of your support.

The measure in consideration appears to me alike worthy and judicious,—and though I have not the remotest interest in the success of it, other than a share of that interest which we should all have in the education and morals of the rising generation, I would urge your approval of the project, as an efficient means of promoting the cause of education—dear alike to all of us—and of exalting the character and extending the benefits of our Common Schools—"the people's colleges"—and, next to parental influence, the best securities of private virtue and public morals.

Howard.

What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to a human soul.—*Addison.*

For the New England Farmer.

FARMERS' SONS.

Mr Editor—The course pursued by farmers' sons in leaving their homes to engage in other employments, is often deprecated by writers for the agricultural press, as unwise and unnecessary. In some cases it is so. If they are led to this step principally from motives of pride, influenced by the preposterous idea that the labor of cultivating the earth is degrading, it is reprehensible and unworthy:—if, on the contrary, they leave the paternal homestead for the purpose of accumulating means in some more lucrative business, to enable them at some future day to return to their homes and settle down for life on the acres that may be apportioned them, then the motive and the measure are alike worthy and commendable, and so far from being censured, should be encouraged.

It is impossible, absolutely impossible, for a young man of spirit and enterprise, to be contented with drudging all his youthful days on the farm, with no stimulus to exertion and no hope to cheer him, but the certainty of a mere living, in a state of dependency: and equally impossible is it, as a general thing, for farmers to give their sons more encouragement than this to remain at home. Few farmers, comparatively, have bank deposites to draw upon at pleasure, other than those in trust of mother earth.

It is quite impossible, where there are several sons, and the parents in humble circumstances, that they can have the prospect of "settling down in life" any thing like independently, with a partner to share their sorrows and increase their joys—it is quite impossible they can have the prospect of being thus desirably circumstanced, while they remain at home to delve on the farm, year in and year out, with no income accruing upon which they can depend for the means to give them a comfortable "setting out" in life at a future period. They leave their homes, (no doubt reluctantly,) engage in some business in the city or manufacturing village, and, after a few years, if frugal and virtuous in their habits, they return to the home of their childhood, with the means to enable them to farm it on their "own hook"—or, perhaps, they take the management of the homestead in their own hands, and give their aged parents a respite from labor, and administer to their wants and promote their comfort in their declining years. Such a course is worthy of all praise, and parents should encourage rather than discountenance it.

For other motives which sometimes (and too often) lead the sons of farmers to quit the paternal home—such as the silly "notion" that the farmer's business is *degrading*—or a desire to follow in the wake of fashion's contemptible serfs, and ape that disgusting embodiment of the ridiculous, *the city fop*,—for *such* motives I have no other feelings than the most unqualified contempt and dislike,—but, as they are entertained only by those who have shallow heads or depraved hearts, it is not worth the ink-shed to expose their folly or to show their evil tendencies. Suffice it to say that, nine cases in ten, the young man who leaves his home under the influence of any such motives, turns out in the end either a penniless "loafer" or a graceless scoundrel.

Farmers, young and old, teach your sons to *depend upon themselves*,—teach them that if they would be prosperous and respected, they must be virtuous,—teach them to respect labor and to honor your occupation,—and, enforcing these precepts by your own example, living you will behold your children happy, and dying you will leave them a better patrimony than the treasures of Crœsus.

J. H. D.

For the New England Farmer.

MANAGEMENT OF COWS AFTER CALVING.

Mr Breck—I send you some observations on the management of cows after calving. Perhaps they are not worth much. If you think so, dispose of them accordingly. They are founded on the experience of many years.

It was the practice in my younger days, where I was brought up, and it is with many at the present time, to give the cow the *biestings*, or first drawn milk after calving. It was uniformly the case that the cow lost her appetite, so that she would eat but very little for many days: consequently, a very rapid loss of flesh ensued. It was attributed to over feeding,—(the feeding should be light for three or four days after calving,)—which might have been the cause in some instances, but not generally. When I commenced farming, I did as many others have done, and for the same reason, viz: because "father did so," not knowing any other way. I gave my cows the first drawn milk after calving, and there was the same apparent indisposition and loss of appetite. I tended my cows myself, and knew this could not be caused by over feeding. The question then was, what could be the cause? At last, because I could think of no better reason, I concluded it must be the biestings. The practice was immediately discontinued; and for thirty years, no cow of mine has had biestings given her; and in no instance has one failed of eating a proper quantity.

Within the last year, there has one case come to my knowledge, which goes to confirm my opinion on this subject. A man who had a very valuable cow, gave her, after calving, the biestings. His cow was soon after taken sick, and finally died. He opened and examined her, and found that the milk had gone into (what are called) the *many folds*, and caused them to stick so closely together that nothing could pass; and it was his opinion that the milk given, and that only, caused the death of his cow.

It is a practice with some, to let the calf remain with the cow several days after birth, especially if the cow's bag is swollen,—as if pounding a cow's bag when swollen hard and feverish, would be good for it. A more effectual way to make a cow's bag swell, could not be taken; because, in addition to the calf's pounding with its head, the cow will give little or no more milk than the calf will take: she holds up the remainder, which causes the bag to swell. So my cows did, when I practiced in that way,—but perhaps they were singular.

The above is one reason why my calves for raising are taken from the cow young. The cow's bag, if out of order, gets in order much sooner by this course, than it will if the calf is permitted to suck longer.

LOVETT PETERS.

Westboro', Feb. 22, 1844.

Guide Boards.—Some writer says that such is the veneration of the New England people for guide boards, that they leave them untouched for years after they cease to be of any service.

SPRING WORK.

There is no season of the year in which energy, activity, and good calculation is more requisite than the present. Animals of all kinds, young and old, and particularly those intended for labor, demand increased care and attention. March is one of the most trying months for animals, as they are, as the saying is, "between hay and grass," and too often the supply of either they can obtain, is barely sufficient to support life. If farmers would consider the much greater quantity of milk a cow will yield in a season that is in good condition in the spring, than one that has "been on lift" through March or April, we are confident there would not be so many skeleton cows on our farms as there now is. If too, they would for one moment reflect that a large part of an animal's power of draft lies in his weight, and that where this is wanting, and the whole is thrown on muscular exertion, the animal must soon give way, they would feel the necessity of having their working stock, horses or cattle, at this season, in good heart, their flesh sound and durable; and we should be spared the mortification of seeing so many poor and miserable teams in the field, at a time when all should be life and activity. To work well, an animal must be kept well; and the work, in nine cases out of ten will be found best done, where the teams are in the best condition. You might as well expect that an Asiatic team, of a jackass and a woman yoked together, would break up the ground to the proper depth, as that a pair of scarecrow horses or oxen can do it. Never undertake to see on how little food your teams can subsist. No better criterion is needed of the nature of a man's cultivation of his grounds, than is afforded by his animals; and he who starves them, will soon find his land will starve him. At this season of the year sheep require much attention, and will well repay it. Sheep are among our most profitable animals, and on the whole, require less care than most others; if the little they demand is given at the proper time. Look out for the lambs and the weak ones of the flock, and do not suffer a drove of hardy weathers to pick over and trample upon the fodder, before the ewes and lambs can get a taste.

It is an important point in commencing work in the spring, that every implement necessary should be at hand, and in first rate condition, when wanted. The good farmer has his house for his farm implements, as well as for himself or his stock, and is careful that all shall be put in their place, as fast as the season throws them out of use. In the winter, all are carefully examined, and the necessary repairs are made. The farmer who permits this work to pass until the implements are wanted in the field, will find he must lose many valuable hours, if not days, at a time when one, if lost, is with difficulty overtaken.

There is a very great fault among the farmers, and we feel justified in reprobating it in strong terms, because we have been sometimes guilty of it ourselves; and that is, laying out more work than can be done by the force on the farm, timely and properly; and experience has convinced us that if work cannot be done as it should be, it is better not to meddle with it at all. Never is this fault more observable, or more injurious, than in putting in the crops of the season. There are some cultivated plants, which we may be certain will not mature unless the seeds are in the ground at about such a time—a time, it is true, varying

in different latitudes, but generally well understood at any given place; yet we find some farmers so negligent, and what is worse, making an assumed trust in Providence an excuse for their laziness, as to be weeks behind the proper time of getting in the seed. Indian corn may serve as an example of such plants. As a general rule too, spring wheat, barley, or oats, if the sowing of them from any cause, is delayed beyond the proper time, although by chance, a pretty fair crop, so far as regards bushels, may be produced, yet the quality will be found inferior, the grain light, and the danger from blight, or rust, greatly increased.

Do not entertain the idea that your farm work can go on successfully, unless you give it your personal supervision. The merchant, the lawyer, the doctor, must attend to their business personally, or all will go wrong, and it is not less so with the farmer. Poor Richard never drew from his stores of wisdom a better than that "he who by the plow would thrive, himself must either hold or drive." Laborers may be faithful and careful, but they cannot enter fully into all the intentions and plans of the farmer; and he must be the guiding and directing head of the whole, or much ill directed effort will take place. The good farmer will be in the field with his laborers. He never says to them go, but come; and he knows that in the management of a farm, example is far better than precept.

It would be well if every farmer would, in arranging his business for the year, determine every season to make one or more experiments in some branch of husbandry, that would lead to some important result; either in determining the best method of procedure in regard to some crop, or bring new evidence towards selling some controverted point in agriculture. When we recollect how many points there are in husbandry about which good farmers are not agreed, such as relate to the growing of crops, times and methods of seeding, preparation of soil, rearing and fattening of animals, &c. &c., it is not a little surprising that more carefully conducted experiments are not made to throw new light upon them. There is a farmer, who might not in this way, by well conducted experiment, and the communication of the results to some agricultural journal, do much towards introducing more correct notions, and better notions of farming now exist.

The introduction and the propagation of good fruit, is one of the many things that must not be overlooked in any estimate of the spring labors. The man who neglects to plant fruit trees, when he has a rod of ground to plant them on, avows his intention of becoming a nuisance to his neighbors; for depend upon it, the man who is too lazy to plant, will not be too proud to beg, or above allowing his children to steal the fruit of his more industrious and careful neighbor. Every man who has cultivated a fruit garden is well aware of this state of things; and has found that the coming into bearing of a new and delicate fruit, instead of adding to his enjoyment, as it should, has only served as a signal of gathering, to these ill omened plunderers. The only remedy is for every farmer to endeavor to make the best fruits abundant; to plant enough for himself, and some to spare.

But whatever may be the nature of the labor to be done, there should be no haphazard work; nothing that has not entered into the plan of the farmer, either as principal or contingent, and been provided for accordingly. Every movement in managing a farm should be the result of reflection, of preconcerted arrangement, and directed to a certain and definite end. Were such always the case, we should see fewer badly cultivated farms, fewer pieces of work unfinished for want of time, and fewer farmers "coming out at the little end of the horn," the result of bad calculations and unthriftiness.—*Albany Cultivator.*

DANA'S PRIZE ESSAY ON MANURES.

Section Eighth.

Manures Consisting of Salts.

In using the term salts here to designate a class of manures, I wish to distinguish between these and mineral manures, as they are usually termed. These manures are similar in kind to the salts whose action in cow dung we have already considered. They are truly mineral salts, derived from the mineral kingdom, entering into and forming a part of plants, and from this source introduced into the dung of animals. Their action, whatever be their name, has been explained. But the salts composing the second class of manures now under consideration, are not of mineral origin. They are derived from the animal kingdom. The source from which they are formed is the living process of the animal body. They are animal salts. Here, then, let us divide the second class of manures into animal salts, which are truly manures, both their base and their acid acting as nourishers of plants—and into mineral salts. Here, again, reader, you will find that the few facts which we have pointed out relating to the food and nourishment of animals, will help us on our way in tracing the source of these animal salts.

It has been already said, that the food of animals is divided into two classes—that which does and that which does not contain nitrogen. All domestic animals eat these classes together. In a few words, let us trace their course after the animal digested them. The one class goes to form fat, or to support the natural heat of the body, and passes off by the skin in sweat, or in moisture of the breath, and all its excess, or undigested part, goes off in dung. The excess of nitrogenous food, all that not required for repairing the daily waste of the body, or to increase its growth, also passes off in dung, as excrement. This is a small portion, and its effects on the strength of dung have been pointed out. But the wear and tear, as we may call it, of the flesh and blood, the parts which are daily and constantly thrown out of the body as excretions, or old materials, enter the circulation, and pass out of the body in urine. This is the point to which I would call your attention. The undigested food, and the excrements not containing nitrogen, go off in dung. The food and the spent parts of the body containing nitrogen, go off in urine. This last, too, is the course of most alkaline salts taken into the body. They pass off in urine. Here, then, we come to the subject, quite prepared to understand it. The urine is a collection of salts: some are of mineral, others of animal origin. But that which gives the urine its peculiar and characteristic properties, is a substance formed from the nitrogenous food, and termed UREA. Now you need hardly trouble yourself to remember this new name; all I want you to understand about it is, that when urine is exposed to air, it rots; and this peculiar substance is changed to ammonia. That is the point to be remembered. In considering urine, therefore, as a manure, it will not be necessary to point out further the mode of its action, than to refer that of every animal to its salts and power of forming ammonia. The quantity of the last will be in proportion to the quantity of urea. There are other salts of ammonia in urine, and also mineral salts. These affect but little the value of urine as a manure. It is the *urea*, essence of urine, that substance which forms ammonia in rotting urine, which alone makes this liquid more valuable than dung. Hence, reader, if this is impressed on your mind, you will perceive, that the chiefest things to be regarded in urine, are first, the circumstances which affect the quality and quantity. Second, the best mode of promoting a change of urine to ammonia. Third, the time required for the process; and fourth, the best mode of preserving the ammonia, when formed. You will perceive, reader, that all along I have endeavored to point out the principles on which manures act. If you go by general principles, then for a plain practical farmer, like yourself, with only chemistry enough to understand a few of its terms, it must be quite a thankless service to point out to you in detail all the various things contained in urine. All you want to know is this—does urine contain, as solid dung does, water, mould, and salts?

It does. The mould is so small a part, it may be left out of view. The salts are like those in the solid dung—mineral salts—and then we have the peculiar principle, *urea*, which for all practical purposes may be called ammonia. We may, then, with this division, present in a table the composition of the urine of various animals at one glance:

	Water.	Salts.	Ammonia.
Cattle urine, per 100 lbs.	92.62	3.38	4.
Horse " " "	94.00	5.03	.70
Sheep " " "	96.	1.20	2.80
Hog " " "	92.60	1.76	5.64
Human " " "	95.75	1.88	2.36

Now cast your eye carefully over this table; the figures at once tell you the value of these different liquids. The last column gives the true value. The other salts vary much in quantity, and this affects the quality. The actual amount of ammonia in human urine and cattle dung, is about the same; yet in actual practice it is found the effects of urine are nearly double those of dung. Look, now, for the reason of this. In the first place, the principle which gives ammonia in urine, runs at once by putrefaction into that state. It gives nothing else; whereas in dung, the ammonia arises from a slower decay, and the principle which here affords ammonia, may, and without doubt does, form other products. Hence we have a quick action with the liquid, a slower one with the solid. A second cause of the better effects of the liquid is, that it contains besides its ammonia, a far greater amount of salts, and these give a more permanent effect. The amount of salts in human, cow, and horse dung, is about one pound in every hundred. While the urine of the same animals contains nearly six pounds in every hundred. A third cause of the greater fertilizing action, is found in the peculiar character of some of these salts, which are composed of soda, potash, lime, &c., united to an acid formed from urea, in the animal body. This acid is like the acid of saltpetre; it is a nourisher of plants, as much so as is carbonic acid.

(To be continued.)

An indiscreet person is like an unsealed letter, which every body can peruse.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, March 13, 1844.

NINTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

(Continued from page 290.)

Mr Allen, of Walpole, said he found there was an increasing interest manifested in the culture of fruit trees generally—it was true in his town. He had had some experience in raising Peach trees. A neighbor of his had an orchard of 800 trees and others had more or less, and he has half an acre filled with them, all of which were in an open field without protection. It was believed by some that the peach was short lived, and it was generally thought that 8 or 10 years would wind them up; but he planted an orchard 17 years since: in two years the trees began to bear, and have born every year since, and are still vigorous. He thought they would last more than 20 years, if well taken care of. It has been thought impossible to tell what the variety would be when planted from the stone. In regard to that, he would say, that he had raised 4 or 5000 trees, and scattered them in every direction among his neighbors and the towns about, and he had not heard from a tree that did not produce fruit like the original tree. [The stones were from natural fruit, and all, as we understood, from a variety grown by itself, and away from any other.]

As to the Plum, the tree would grow well in his neighborhood, and blossom full; but the insects would destroy all the young fruit in June. He had strewed salt around the trees, but without any beneficial result. He made an experiment last spring, by washing the leaves and even dipping the limbs in a strong brine: it killed the leaves, but not the plums. This was in the morning: in the evening, he discovered the insects at work on the fruit, notwithstanding the plums were white with salt. They make an incision in the skin of the fruit, similar to that made when punctured by the finger nail—of a semi-circular shape—and there deposit their eggs. By taking a knife, or any other sharp instrument, and pressing on the skin, the eggs may be heard to crack, but if undisturbed, they produce the worm, which invariably causes the fruit to fall.

Mr A. alluded to a paragraph which is going the rounds of the papers, headed "No Peaches this Year." He said, it was also asserted that when the thermometer fell 22 deg. below zero, the peaches would always be destroyed. He did not know how low the thermometer had fallen during the winter at his place, but he had examined his trees, and found they were not injured. How it was generally, he did not know, or whether there was any truth in the assertion or not, he could not tell.

Mr Allen, of Pembroke, inquired whether the gentleman's peach trees did not have shelter, either from woods, or buildings, or by hills. The answer was, they were not sheltered in any way; but were planted on all sides of a hill and fully exposed. He thought his soil was very favorable for the peach, and was as sure of getting a crop of them as he was of corn, or any thing else. His fruit is all natural, but he is now turning his attention to budding other varieties, that he may have a succession of fruit for the market. He suffers the trees to grow without much pruning, and the limbs branch off near the ground. He plants the trees very thick together, but not so near as to prevent a horse passing through each way with the cultivator, to keep down the weeds.

Mr Merriam, of Auburn, considered the cultivation of the apple, pear, peach and quince as worthy the attention of the farmer; but as this part of the subject had been ably discussed, he would speak of setting out trees. He thought there was not generally sufficient attention paid to this important operation. His mode was, to dig a pit 2 to 2 1-2 feet deep by 4 in diameter, and fill it nearly full with meadow mud, which he thought preserved moisture. He is very particular not to injure the small fibres, but carefully arranges them with his hands, so that they be spread out naturally. He has been very successful, his trees living and growing luxuriantly.

Mr Hobbs, of Weston, agreed that raising of fruit was an interesting employment. In regard to the peach, he believed that it was a fact that stones from natural fruit would produce the like, and he thought the tree more hardy and longer lived, and that it would be for our interest to secure natural fruit for our peach orchards.

Mr H. stated that a neighbor of his had taken $1000 in a single year for his peaches. His trees are on a rocky hill-side: to ensure success, he thought a peach orchard should have a warm southerly exposure. He set out an orchard of natural fruit 13 years since, on the north side of a hill—the trees flourished well, but he never had a peck of peaches from his trees: the flower-buds were always winter-killed, with the exception of one mild winter; in the spring following which, the trees were covered with blossoms; but a late frost cut off his crop that year. He came to the conclusion that a northern exposure was bad, though he had often heard it recommended. A branch of one of his trees was one winter buried beneath the snow: this produced an abundant crop, while all the rest were unproductive.

In budding peach trees, he thought it best to leave the wood in the bud: he makes the cross incision in the stock at the bottom.

In grafting cherries, there is some difficulty, and he had seen many that had failed. He had not always been successful: thinks the scion in grafting, should not be whittled thin, because the stock is not apt to hold it fast. The present is the most suitable time for grafting the cherry.

Mr H. said it was a common remark that too many were going into the business of raising fruit, and that it would be overdone; but he thought there was no danger; many who made a beginning, and set out the trees, neglected them afterwards, and they do not amount to much. There was much demand for winter fruit for export. All places are not equally adapted for fruit.

He thought Dr. Gardner need not regret having plowed up his orchard. The soil should be loose about the trees: he thought an orchard should be cultivated, and not swarded. Forty feet he considered a proper distance to plant apple trees. He had not been successful in budding on the wild cherry stock.

Mr Breck said he had tried the experiment of budding the cherry on the wild black or rum cherry, but it proved a failure in every instance.

Mr Kittredge said he had grafted the Blackheart cherry on a wild stock, and it succeeded well. In answer to an inquiry, he said he did not know what variety of wild cherry it was, but that it was not the rum cherry: [probably a Mazzard.]

Mr Dodge said a farmer in West Newbury had set peach trees quite thick together, and found they bore better than when farther apart.

Mr Allen, of Walpole, said he had been in the practice of setting his trees very thick—from 10 to 12 feet apart—and was satisfied they did better by so doing.

Mr Buckminster made a few observations on setting trees. "He said all the speakers at the former meeting agreed it was a bad practice to set trees deep in the soil; yet some complained that the dry weather injured them, and one gentleman recommended moss to be spread on the surface. But no other speaker had told how to prevent the drying of the earth.

"He said it was not necessary, in any good soil, to dig a deep hole, to set a tree in; any land that is suitable for raising corn is rich enough for apple trees. Be cautious and not set the tree deeper than it stood in the nursery; then place around it hay or litter to obstruct the evaporation from the soil, and it would be moist enough through the summer. This litter will also support the tree, and if it is light, stones may be placed upon it. Thus you support the tree, keep the ground light and moist, and prevent the growth of every thing about it till late in autumn, when you must remove the litter lest the mice make a harbor of it.

"Now if you set your trees in autumn, it will not be safe to place any litter about them because of the mice, and the trees must remain unsupported for six months. He said they would stand better in the nursery till spring.

"The only argument that he had heard in favor of fall setting was, that the earth would become well settled down about the roots and they would be ready to start on the opening of the spring. But for his part he had been more troubled to keep the ground *light* than to make it *compact* about the roots of his trees as well as of his corn and potatoes."

Mr Dodge, of Essex, thought meadow mud would be the very best article to set trees in, as it would remain moist. He said Mr Cox, of New Jersey, one of the best writers on fruit trees, made some 20 experiments, in which he used various sorts of manure, and gave a detailed account of them with the results, and that he came to the conclusion that meadow mud was the very best thing that could be put to trees.

Mr Breck said that he had set trees in the fall and spring; he believed the best time was when the farmer was ready to do it, whether in the fall or spring. He had as good success in the fall as in the spring. The sooner they are set after the 20th of September, the better. They should be transplanted as soon as the leaves are so affected by the frost that they readily fall by the touch. The trees should be protected by litter thrown round them, and the mice will not injure them if the straw or litter does not come in contact with the tree, and a little earth be heaped about the stem, which should be taken away in the spring. The roots will send out fibres in the fall, if planted early. He had set peach trees in the fall with good success. He approved of shortening the shoots of the tree in the spring. He thought it best to get stones from our own peaches for stocks, in preference to those from the South.

[Other gentlemen spoke on the subject, whose remarks we are obliged to defer.]

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, March 2, 1844.

Apples—from E. H. Ernst, Cincinnati, Ohio, corresponding member. No. 1 Detroit, and No. 2 Connahans, medium size, fine flavored, but rather past their prime.

BENJ. V. FRENCH, *Chm'n.*

Saturday, March 9, 1844.

From the President of the Society—Prince's Germain Pear—fine flavor. Two dishes Caullac do., very handsome.

From Capt. Macondry—Pears: name unknown.

For the Committee, JOS. BRECK.

ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM.

We have received the March number of this interesting work, edited by the Children's Friend, author of "Peter Parley's Tales," S. C. Goodrich, Esq. It is one of the most attracting periodicals published for children and youth, containiug much to interest and amuse. The present number contains 10 handsome wood cuts, illustrating subjects in natural history. The April number will contain the first of the series of Pictorial Letters, designs from the French, very beautiful. We commend it to the attention of all.

☞In answer to an inquiry, we would say that the Reports of the State Society will probably be furnished us in season for our next paper.

NOTICE.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Society will be held on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

EBENEZER WIGHT,
Recording Secretary.

March 13.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 11, 1844.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 540 Beef Cattle, 350 Sheep, and 225 Swine. 60 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—The prices obtained last week for a like quality were not sustained. We quote a few extra $4 75 a $5. First quality $4 25 a $4 50; second quality $3 75 a $4 25; third quality $3 25 a $3 50.

Sheep.—We quote sales from $1 75 to $3 75.

Swine.—A lot to peddle 4 3-4 for sows and 5 3-4 for barrows. At retail from 5 to 7.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 37½ to 2 62 per bushel. Red Top 65 to 75 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 10 a 12 c. Flax Seed, $2 00 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $2 75 per bushel.

GRAIN. The supplies during the week have been about equal to the demand, and for good dry Corn prices have slightly improved.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round yellow, old, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 50 a 00—do. do. white 46 a 48—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 70 a 71—do. Southern, 00 a 00 —Oats, Southern, 30 a 32—Northern do. 33 to 34—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 30 a 35—Bran, 20 a 23.

FLOUR. The business done in Flour has been unusually limited for the season, and prices are less firmly sustained; a parcel of 500 brls Genesee good common brands sold at $5 20.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $0 00 a 5 12½—do. wharf, $0 00 a 5 00—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 5 12½—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 94 a 5 00 —Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $5 00 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00. —Georgetown, $5 12 a 5 50—Richmond Canal, $5 00 a 0 00 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $5 37 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 12 a 5 25— do fancy brands $5 37 a 0 00 — Ohio, via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $5 00 a 5 50. Rye, $3 62 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. There have been some heavy operations in Pork and Beef, during the past week, comprising the various qualities, all taken at prices within the quoted rates.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $7 00 a 7 50—Navy—$6 25 a 6 50.—No. 1, $6 00 a 0 00—do Prime $5 00 a 5 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $12 50 a 13 00—do Clear $11 50 a 12 00 do. Mess, 9 50 a 10 00—do Prime $7 75 a 8 25—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 12 a 14—do store, uninspected, 6 a 10—do dairy, 14 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6½ a 7 —do South and Western, 6½ a 7 — Hams, Boston, 0 a 0 — Southern and Western, 6½ a 7—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 4½ —do new milk, 4½ a 5½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

There has been no important change in the market since the last review. A good demand continues for all descriptions, and prices are firm.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 40 a 48 c.—American full blood, do 40 a 45—Do. 3-4 do 35 a 38—Do. 1-2 do 33 a 35—1-4 and common do 28 a 32 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25— Do. unwashed, 10 a 15 — Bengasi do 6 a 13—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 15—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 35 a 40—No. 1 do. do. do. 30 a 35—No. 2 do do do 25 a 30—No. 3 do do do 18 a 20.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Some sales have been made for shipping, and to consumers; at 7 1-2c. per lb.

1st sort Mass. 1843, lb. 7 a 7 1-4; 2d do 5 5½

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 12.

EGGS. 15 a 18.

POULTRY. Turkies per lb. from 9 to 12cts.—Geese common 7 to 9—Bremen 10 to 12—Chickens 6 to 10—Ducks 8 to 10.

NONANTUM HILL.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

Baldwin and other Apple Trees of fine sizes, 10,000 Peach Trees, also of kinds superior and of sizes fine; Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine Trees of kinds new or most highly esteemed.

This nursery, by late extensions, now covers 30 acres of ground. A large green house is now being added.

Franconia Raspberries, Grape Vines, Currants Gooseberries, Strawberries—of kinds most approved. The descriptive Catalogue for 1843 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and Honeysuckles; yellow Harrison and other Roses; Tree and other splended Peonies of different colors. Also, Myatt's Victoria and other new kinds of Rhubarb, double Dahlias, &c. &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees when so ordered will be securely packed in mats and moss for safe transport to all distant places, and delivered in the city by the wagon which goes hither daily, or shipped to order, or per railroad. Orders may be left with Joseph Breck & Co. 51 & 52 North Market street, John G. Locke, Esq., or Eliphalet Wheeler, Esq., Framingham.

WILLIAM KENRICK.
March 6. eptM15 Nonantum Hill, Newton.

FINE PICOTEE PINK SEED.

The subscribers have for sale a few packages of Pink Seed, saved from the varieties of double Pinks which were exhibited by them at the Horticultural Rooms, and for which they obtained premiums the last season. This is probably the finest seed of American growth ever offered for sale. Price 25 cents per package. Also extra fine English Picotee and Carnation seed at 12½ cents per package.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Boston, March 6, 1844.

WANTED.

An experienced and thorough farmer, of strictly temperate habits, is wanted to do the work upon a small farm, easily cultivated, within 20 miles of Boston. One without a family would be preferred. Satisfactory recommendations required.

Application to be made to the editor of this paper, or address (postage paid,) F. B. at the office of the New England Farmer. Boston, March 6, 1844.

FARM WANTED.

A Farm, worth from 3 to $6000 and within 30 miles of Boston, is wanted in exchange for valuable Stocks, or part payment in cash. Apply at 45 Harrison Avenue, before March 7th, at 3 1-2 P. M. only. 2t Feb. 28.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CATALOGUE OF FRUITS.

The subscribers have received a few dozen of these valuable Catalogues. Those who have ordered them are requested to call before they are all taken.

Feb. 28. JOS. BRECK & CO.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER,

A young man who is well acquainted with the various branches of Gardening, and who can procure satisfactory testimonials, by applying at Mr McOLOUGH'S, South Boston. Address J. D. *5w. Feb. 28.

GUANO! GUANO!

Just received by the subscribers, a few bags of Guano. For sale in small quantities to suit purchasers.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Boston, Feb. 28, 1843.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

A steady man, a native of Scotland, perfect in the culture of the Vegetable, Fruit and Flower Garden,—the constructing of Grape Vinaries, upon an extensive and most approved plan of durability—the culture and management of Forcing in all its various branches—and the propagation of Plants. A lady or gentleman wanting a man of the above capacity, will please leave a line at JOSEPH BRECK & CO'S. Seed Store, addressed to T. Y. Feb. 28.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

A young man who understands the Green House, Hot House, Forcing, Nursery, Flower and Kithen Gardening, in all its various branches, and who has had several years experience in one of the best places in New England, wishes a situation in any private or public establishment. Can furnish the best reference.

A line addressed to B. W. O. Roxbury, Mass., will command immediate attention. Feb. 14.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND
Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States, and would invite all to send in their orders as soon as possible, that they may supply themselves with the choicest varieties in good season for the Spring planting.

The following are a few of the most important kinds which they offer wholesale and retail, viz:

PEAS.

Cedo Nulli, Hills' Early, Early Dwarf, do. Charlton, do. Frame, do. Warwick, Improved Blue Imperial, Woodford's Dwarf Marrow, Bishop's Dwarf, for borders, Knights' Dwarf, Dwarf Marrowfats, Tall do.

BEANS.

Lima, Saba, Horticultural Pole, Dwarf China, do. Mohawk, do. Marrow, Red Cranberry Pole, White do. do. Kidney Pole, Dwarf Kidney, do. Case knife, do. Six Weeks, &c.

CABBAGES.

Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar-loaf, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Low Dutch, Early York, Battersea, Vanack, Hope, Early Sugar-loaf, with a complete variety of other kinds.

Long Blood and Turnip Beets, French Sugar Beets, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Long Orange, Early Horn and White Field Carrots, Early and Late Cauliflowers, Broccolis of all sorts, Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes, sweet Marjorum, Sage, Summer Savory, Thyme, and Turnips, more than twenty fine varieties.

They have just received per Ship Minerva, a fine and choice lot of new Flower Seeds, which together with an assortment of over four hundred kinds, comprise the most complete collection ever offered for sale.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, Grape Vines, Roses, Dahlias, Green-house Plants, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, and all Nursery productions furnished at one day's notice, and when requested, can be packed in mats and boxes, so as to be sent to Europe or any part of America.

Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms with Seeds of various sizes, containing a complete assortment, neatly put up in papers, labelled and sealed ready for retail, with printed directions on each package for its managemeni and cultivation.

GRASS SEEDS,

At wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices. Also, Kentucky Blue Grass, a first rate article for Lawns. Clover Seed, Red and White, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Fowl Meadow, Northern and Southern Red Top, Barley, Oats, Millet, Rhode Island Grass, Buckwheat, &c., &c., of the best quality and for sale low.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones, 3000 do. Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do. Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do. Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz. Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers.

TIE UP CHAINS!—Just received by the "Oceanus" 300 Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,
N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.
Feb. 21, 1844.

FRUIT TREES.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish every description of Fruit Trees, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants. The autumn is a suitable time to transplant many Trees and Plants, and often times more convenient than in spring. We have as great a variety of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, &c. as can be found in the country, and offer them at the lowest prices. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Oct. 11, 1843.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Sermon from the Leaves.—Next to the Bible, there is nothing that speaks more powerfully or beautifully than the seasons.

Spring breaks out with the laughing mirth and freshness of the young child. Nature assumes a roseate hue, and joy is written upon all God's works. How cheerily we watch the budding leaves and the unfolding flower. This is like the dawn of life. The young mind lives in the present glory, and sees not the future.

Summer comes. Nature is developed. The earth's carpet is spread; the trees wave with their perfect foliage; the flowers are in gorgeous bloom. Heaven has impressed upon creation the highest perfection. One can hardly realize the idea that these are perishable. So is it with the early noon of life. We see man in the pride of his greatness and strength, and woman in the surpassing glory of her beauty—but see *not* the invisible mortality gnawing beneath.

But *Autumn* is here. And now the flowers have drooped and the "sear and yellow leaf" has fallen from the chilled tree. The cold blast has driven away the warm atmosphere, redolent with perfume Death is written upon Nature, and Winter's white shroud will be soon thrown over her corpse. So is it with life. The changing seasons teach us a mournful lesson; and yet to him whose heart is right it is beautiful as mournful.

The death of Nature is not an "everlasting sleep." Ere many months it shall cast off its funeral gear, and spring up from its grave, with new life, and bud and blossom as before. Nature never dies—it but rests from its labors.

Thus it is with human existence. The great principle of vitality in Nature is equally applicable to the spiritual as to the animal economy. The intellect may throw its vision beyond the snows of life's dreary Winter, and see itself in the bloom of an eternal existence. We pity the man who esteems himself as of less value in the estimation of Heaven than the mute tree or the soulless flower. —*Port. American.*

Horrid Insects.—Opposite the Venda was an open copse, covered with brushwood. Here I entered to collect insects, which abounded in it: but I was called back and warned of danger. I thought of serpents, and made a precipitate retreat; but I found the danger was from a smaller, though nearly as serious a cause. Among the insects of the country, is a kind of tick called *carapatoo.* This is exceedingly venomous: it has six hooked or sharp claws, with which it readily clings to any passing object, and it is furnished with a proboscis of a singular structure. It consists of a pencil of bristles, serrated inwards, forming a terebro or piercer, with which it constantly penetrates the flesh of any animal to which it has adhered, and burrows its head in the wound. When entering, the bristles expand, forming a triangle, of which the base is inside, so that it opposes a resistance to extraction, which it is sometimes quite impossible to overcome. If it is suffered to remain, it gorges itself with blood, till it becomes bloated to an enormous size; if it be extracted forcibly, so as to separate the head, it remains festering in the wound, and as it is exceedingly irritating and acrid in its quality, it causes violent inflammation, which degenerates into a foul and dangerous ulcer. These horrid insects, which are the plague of the country, are sometimes so abundant that herds of cattle perish by their attacks. They are so tough that it is difficult to bruise them. When I came out of the wood, one was found on my neck, in the act of perforating the flesh with its proboscis, but had not time, so it was easily extracted. It was about the size of a large bug, with a grey mottled skin, which was so coriaceous and leathery, that no bruising would kill it.—*Walsh's Travels in Brazil.*

Influenza.—The editor of the N. Y. Mercury says:—"We have had the influenza for a fortnight; and if the weather is n't more steady and regular in its habits, we may have it for a fortnight to come.

Blow, O blow, ye fickle breezes,
All among the leafless treeses!
Give us snuffles, gives us sneezes,
Give us pains, and aches, and wheezes;
Give us any thing you pleases—

but do n't give us the influenza oftener than four times in a year."

"Patrick," said an employer the other morning to one of the workmen, "you came late this morning: the other men were at work an hour before you."

"Shure, and I'll be even with 'em to-night, then."

"How, Patrick?"

"Why, faith, I'll quit an hour before 'em all, shure."

"Dick," inquired the maid, "have you been after that salæratus?" "No, I haint." "If you do n't go quick, I'll tell your mistress." "Well, tell mistress as soon as you please! I do n't know Sally Ratus, and wont go near her:—you know well enough I 'm engaged to Deb."—*Sat. Cour.*

PATENT CORN SHELLER.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of Cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

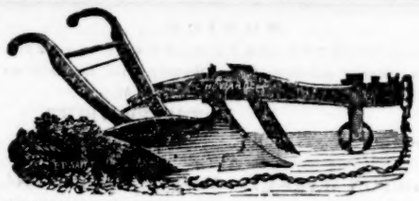
Nov. 1.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price $2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62½ cts. Feb. 15.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 School Street.